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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

COUNTRY USSR

SUBJECT Description of the Institute of Epidemiology
and Microbiology in Krasnodar

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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

1. The Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology in Krasnodar is located at the corner of Shaumiano and Dlinnaja Streets. It is also known as the Institute of Professor Savchenko because he was the founder and organizer of the Institute. Professor Savchenko died in 1932 from natural causes. The Institute consists of three buildings, two of which are constructed of brick and the third is a frame dwelling which houses the laboratory personnel.
2. The Institute is directly associated with the Medical Institute of Krasnodar and students from the Medical Institute went there for practice in the preparation of vaccines and serums.

The work of the Institute is very secretive and all bacteriologists working at the Institute are forbidden by NKVD order from mentioning details of their work to anyone. The Institute produces vaccines and sera for the Soviet army.

(Typhoid A & B) and gonorrheal vaccines were produced as well as anti-tetanus, typhoid polyvalent

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scarlet fever and anti-hydrophobia sera. The amount produced of any type of serum was never disclosed. The entire Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology is under the administrative supervision of the NKVD.

2. In 1931 the Soviet government charged that throughout the USSR, Soviet bacteriologists were producing a type of serum which, when used by the troops of the Soviet army, would disable them.

[redacted] all but three bacteriologists in the USSR were purged. Professors (fnu) Korshun, Mikonorov and several other prominent bacteriologists of the USSR were executed and all but three were sent to Turkestan. The three bacteriologists who remained in activity after the purge of 1931 were Professor (fnu) Savchenko of the Institute of Epidemiology of Krasnodar, Professor (fnu) Gamlay of Kharkov who died during World War II and another professor from Leningrad [redacted]

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3. After the death of Professor Savchenko in 1932, he was succeeded by his assistant Professor (fnu) Rosnotovsky who remained until his disappearance in 1936. Rosnotovsky's disappearance was probably due to his anti-Communist feelings. Professor (fnu) Alexeev succeeded Rosnotovsky in 1936 [redacted] Alexeev was a pupil of Savchenko and very highly regarded. He is pro-Communist.

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4. The Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology had very high standards for the preparation of vaccines and sera. The staff was small, in fact, it consisted of only two professors in 1943, but it produced large amounts of vaccines and sera. After the purge of 1931, the NKVD supervised the operation of all Soviet institutes which produced vaccines and sera. Every evening the NKVD counted each ampule of vaccine and all were sealed before they were refrigerated over night.

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